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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

The proposed amendments contain new limitations, such as "the control part including a signal separating part to separate digital data extracted in the data receiver into the video data and the user data", and these new limitations would require further consideration and search.

Applicant's arguments filed May 27, 2008 have been considered but are not persuasive.

As per Claim 1, Applicant argues Matsuzaki (US 20030145336A1) does not suggest CRT device 30 includes external apparatus connecting part that connects to external apparatus to supply user data to external apparatus (p. 6). In Lyle (US007035290B1), neither transmitter 113 nor receiver 115 is external apparatus connecting part of display apparatus that is able to output user data to external apparatus. While receiver 115 can be display apparatus, it is not alleged receiver provides external apparatus connecting part to connect to external apparatus. Receiver is external apparatus (p. 6). Lyle is not directed to display apparatus that itself is able to transmit user data to external storage apparatus (p. 7). Lyle does not teach user data is transmitted from computer body to display apparatus and then from display apparatus to external apparatus. In Matsuzaki, display control unit 302 and speaker control unit 304 are not control part that outputs user data to external apparatus connected to external apparatus connecting part. Lyle does not suggest user data is output from control unit of display device to external apparatus. Motivation cited does not suggest why display control unit 302 and speaker control unit 304 would be modified to provide video data to display part and user data to external apparatus. There is no motivation as to why control unit in display apparatus would provide video data and additionally provide user data to external apparatus, because Lyle discusses only receiving data at receiver, but does not discuss receiving user data and then outputting user data to external apparatus connected to receiver. Receiver is not receiving part of display apparatus (p. 8-9).

In reply, combination of Matsuzaki and Lyle teaches this. Matsuzaki teaches display apparatus includes external apparatus connecting part that connects to an external apparatus 305 to supply data to the external apparatus [0036, 0108-0114]. But, Matsuzaki teaches external apparatus is speaker, and does not teach external apparatus is external storage apparatus that receives user data. But, Lyle teaches user data is output to external apparatus such as portable MP3 player (c. 13, ll. 53-c. 14, ll. 16; c. 14, ll. 43-c. 15, ll. 6). Even though Lyle doesn't expressly teach external apparatus is external storage apparatus, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in art that portable MP3 player contains storage device in order to store received data in order for portable MP3 player to use received data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Matsuzaki so external apparatus is portable MP3 player that contains storage device receiving user data instead of just a speaker because Lyle suggests this way, user can control programs (c. 14, ll. 1-16, 48-52). For example, user can control what songs he wants to hear on portable MP3 player, whereas user cannot do that with just a speaker. Lyle teaches user data is transmitted from transmitter 113 to portable MP3 player (c. 13, ll. 53-c. 14, ll. 16; c. 14, ll. 43-c. 15, ll. 6). Transmitter 113 is set-top box having user-actuable controller, and control circuitry 43 configured to treat command resulting from user actuation of control (c. 13, ll. 66-c. 14, ll. 16), so transmitter 113 is considered to be "computer body".

Applicant argues there is no motivation to suggest why both user data and video data are transmitted from computer body to display apparatus to be output to a display part of the display apparatus and an external apparatus connected to the display apparatus. There is no indication as to why both types of data would be transmitted to a display apparatus together (p. 7).

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In reply, the Examiner points out that the claims as previously stated did not explicitly recite video data is displayed at same time user data is output to apparatus.

Applicant argues in Hirota (US006865431B1), CPU isn't separate computer body, including video connector to transmit data, LCD isn't separate from CPU and doesn't include body connection part to connect to video connector of CPU. Even if it isn't relied on to teach these features, Examiner must give motivation to combine references, such that combination of references teaches claims. It doesn't teach user data being transmitted from computer body that includes at least video connector to display apparatus and then display apparatus transmitting user data to external apparatus. It doesn't teach user data is transmitted from video memory to display apparatus and then provided from display apparatus to external apparatus. It doesn't teach flash memory card is video memory of computer body storing user data, doesn't teach user data that is input to LCD is output to external apparatus connected to display apparatus (p. 7-8).

In reply, combination of Matusuzaki, Fallon, Lyle is used to teach user data being transmitted from computer body that includes video connector to display apparatus and then display apparatus transmitting user data to external apparatus, and video memory. Hirota is merely used to teach memory 3 temporarily stores user data stored in hard disk (31; c. 56, ll. 10-13; c. 42, ll. 46-56), user data temporarily stored in memory 3 is output to display apparatus 5 (c. 41, ll. 32-63; c. 37, ll. 22-28). One of ordinary skill in art would be motivated to incorporate this teaching from Hirota into combination of Matusuzaki, Fallon, and Lyle because Hirota teaches user data originally stored in hard disk needs to be transmitted to display apparatus so user is able view user data so user is able to make modifications to user data as user desires (c. 41, ll. 32-63). Memory for temporary storage, such as RAM, is able to be accessed at high speed, and so it is advantageous for user data to be transferred from hard disk to this memory so user data can be accessed at high speed (c. 37, ll. 22-28; c. 41, ll. 32-63; c. 56, ll. 10-13; c. 42, ll. 46-56).

Applicant argues cited art doesn't teach control of display apparatus includes separating digital data extracted in data receiver of display apparatus into video data and user data (p. 9).

In reply, this is a new limitation that requires further consideration and search.

As per Claim 5, Applicant argues the cited art does not teach that the display apparatus has a buffer temporarily storing the user data received through the data receiving part (p. 9).

In reply, Examiner disagrees. Lyle teaches this (c. 15, ll. 1-6; c. 13, ll. 66-c. 14, ll. 16).

As per Claim 3, Applicant argues there is no motivation to combine references (p. 10).

In reply, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in art to combine references so user data is compressed and output because Fandrianto teaches this compresses all data (c. 3, ll. 50-52), which decreases total size of data that needs to be transferred, so increasing transfer speed.

As per Claim 7, Applicant argues cited art does not teach computer body comprises parallel-serial converting part to convert user data to serial data, user data is parallel data (p. 10).

In reply, Examiner disagrees. Charton (US005621792A) teaches this (c. 4, ll. 34-43).

As per Claim 10, Applicant argues cited art does not teach compressing user data and video data according to TMDS-based digital data transmission standard, before transmitting data from computer body to display apparatus (p. 11).

In reply, Examiner disagrees. Matsuzaki teaches this [0058, 0087, 0038, 0018].

As per Claim 14, Applicant argues that the cited art does not teach converting the user data to serial data, wherein the data that is transmitted is the video data and the serial data (p. 11).

In reply, Examiner disagrees. Charton teaches this (c. 4, ll. 34-43; c. 5, ll. 41-45).